THE WEEKLY POST.

VOL. VI. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1872. NO. 3

TANBARK.

Voorhees says he will run again for Congress "to vindicate his course."

An Irish Republican Club was organized in Richmond, Va., last week.

The Reading *Eagle* says Greeley's nomination was an insult to the Democracy.

Only two of President Grant's nominations to office were rejected by the Senate during its recent six months session.

Fifteen County Democratic Conventions in Georgia have bluntly declared against the proposed alliance with Liberal Republicans.

Cassius M. Clay has written a long letter in the vain attempt to persuade the negroes of Kentucky that Greeley is their best friend. The negroes can reply that they never knew where to find him.

The Reading (Penn.) *Gazette & Democrat* says that nothing but the peevish timidity and fear of manly utterance of the Democrats has propped up the Greeley fizzle thus far.

In the Delaware Democratic State Convention, Sam Townsend energetically declared that if the Declaration of Independence meant that all men were created equal, it was a living lie—that it was only true of white men.

The Democratic Ward and City Committees of Nashua, N. H., voted unanimously, Friday night, not to support Greeley for the Presidency. They sent a copy of their resolutions to the State delegates to Baltimore.

It is reported that Gov. Jacob, of West Virginia, has consented to be an independent candidate for re-election. He was first chosen as a Democrat, but has scarcely known party lines in the administration of his duties.

The Philadelphia *Democrat*, one of the most influential German papers in Pennsylvania, says that the Baltimore Convention ought not, under any circumstances, to nominate Greeley, because he is not acceptable to the Democratic masses, and their support of him could not be obtained.

The Savannah *News* predicts that if the Baltimore Convention nominates Greeley, Georgia will go for Grant by 20,000 majority. The *News* is a Democratic paper, and commends the Democrats who say they will remain away from the polls rather than stultify themselves by voting for Greeley.

One by one the Republican papers that went in for Greeley are getting sick of their bargain. Perhaps the Springfield *Republican* still believes in the editorial candidate; but it confesses that "so far as present appearances go, the prospect for a change of tenants at the White House next March can hardly be described as encouraging."

Speaking of Greeley, the Portland (Maine) *Press* says that there is no escaping the conviction that no good cause has anything to hope from a character so weakly constituted; and that it has been often shown that his mental and moral defects develop in exact proportion to the responsibilities he assumes.

Ex Gov. KOERNER, of Illinois, has hitherto been believed to be in favor of the Cincinnati ticket, and the Greeley organs have made the most of a long letter which the Ex-Governor was said to have written to his countrymen, advising them to vote for Greeley and Brown. Mr. Koerner has now published a card, in which he pronounces the letter ascribed to him a forgery, and declares that he will have nothing to do with the Cincinnati ticket.

The National Republican Executive Committee met at Washington Friday. Several letters from prominent Republicans in different States were read. Those from West Virginia and North Carolina took a very favorable view of the prospects of the party in those States in the coming election.—Assistant Secretary Cowen, Governor Cooke, Judge Edmuds, and Frederick Douglass were elected as the resident committee. It is thought that Colonel Alvah Crocker, of Fitchburg, Mass., will succeed Senator Wilson as Vice President of the National Committee.

Mr. Greeley's wonderful hold upon the affections and confidence of Republicans is well illustrated by the fact that of 280 country Republican newspapers, only twelve advocate his claims for the Presidency. Should he receive the endorsement of the Baltimore Convention, draw every Democratic vote and a proportion of Republicans comparable to his newspaper support, he might count up a respectable minority. If, however, two Democrats stay away from the polls or vote for Gen. Grant for every one Republican, or suppose the proportion should be ten to one, the Chappaqua farm will hardly be soon exchanged for the White House garden by the Great Woodchopper.

Post Office Regulations.

POST OFFICE, WILMINGTON, N. C., March 31, 1872.

From this date the mails will close as follows:

Northern (morning) mail.....5 a. m.
Northern (night) mail.....8 p. m.
Southern mail.....8 p. m

ED. R. BRINK, P. M.

Hours of opening and closing Reading Room of Wilmington Library Association: Open at 8½ A. M., close at 1 o'clock P. M.
" " 3½ P. M., " " 7 " P. M.
" " 8 P. M., " "10 " P. M.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Senator Pool will talk to us this summer. A warm welcome awaits him.

The Charlotte Road maketh a change in delivery of goods. See advertisement.

A small criminal docket in the Superior Court will give at least a week for civil business.

HIGHLY "ENTHUSIC."—A democratic mass meeting was held in Lumberton day before yesterday. Present: 38 democrats, of whom 9 were non-residents; 8 Republicans and 4 boys. Big thing.

HALLELUJAH.—We have every reason to expect a visit from the Hon. HENRY WILSON, our next Vice-President, during the campaign. When he comes, we will give him an ovation which will throw into the shade the great demonstration of 1867.

GENERAL GRANT, after the adjournment of Congress, went to Long Branch! Whereat the *Star* mourneth. The papers must be hard up for arguments when they complain because the President goes to the sea-side for a few days after the laborious Congressional term

We missed the Raleigh *Sentinel* last night, and come to think of it we have not received it for several days. We therefore ask the editors of that paper if they have stricken us from their exchange list, or if the omission has been accidental. We have a little curiosity in the matter and after their reply, will state our reasons for asking.

DEMOCRATIC party, white man's party, conservative party, liberal party, and a different policy advocated with each different name. What these "statesmen" denounced as infamous when they were the white man's party is now perfectly proper, that they are liberals. Such are the results of "all the virtue and intelligence," &c., &c.

CANCER.—We are informed that ANTHONY HOWE, Esq., well known in this vicinity, has performed another cure of this terrible disease. His method is an external application of certain plants which he gathers and prepares himself. This was a severe case of cancer in the face and had baffled the skill of several doctors. It had been of several years standing and is now almost entirely healed.

IRREPRESSIBLE.—H. H. Helper is again in the field and offers us, this time, "*The Tribune*," advocating the Greeley and Brown ticket. *The Tribune* is a six column weekly, containing a large portrait of the Sage of Chappaqua, and promises further illustrations. The material of the old *Examiner* forms the base of the paper. We welcome Bro. HELPER on the Greeley side. He will help on the cause of GRANT.

WE are told that Radicalism, Grantism and Cæsarism is ruining the country impoverishing us and grinding us down in the dust. We suppose the increased commerce of the port, the increased number of steamships running from this port, the new residences going up all over the city are all indications of the grinding poverty to which we are being reduced. While the custom of painting the houses, now so common is evidence we suppose, of laxity of morals.

The following letter received by Col. Brink, Postmaster in this city explains itself:

CLYDE, OHIO, June 15, 1872.
P. M. WILMINGTON, N. C.:

SIR:—Will you do me the favor to inform Gilbert Beatty's people or relatives that Gilbert Beatty is dead. He died in Sandusky, Ohio, recently, and was worth some property. I think they live either in New Hanover or Bladen counties; perhaps you may know which. Then will you be kind enough to inform me if you have sent them word.

Very respectfully yours,
ADAM BASS.

TWEED the public robber, Ben Wood the lottery dealer, Morrisey the professional gambler and prize fighter are all Democrats and open supporters of Greeley and Reform. It was Greeley who said "all Democrats are not horse thieves, but all horse thieves are Democrats."

[illegible] cratic papers were all showing that if the people did not vote *for* Convention the Legislature would in compliance with their oath, levy taxes to pay the interest that would ruin the people.

The people voted down Convention. The threatened taxes were never levied, and another instance was shown to these windy sheets, that they cry wolf, wolf, too frequently.

DURING the last Presidential election the Democratic party leaders held this community under such a slavish control, that many weak kneed, faint-hearted persons, having a wholesome fear of their political lords and masters, published cards in the daily papers urgently denying that they had voted the Republican ticket. This would-be aristocratic ring then sought to make it disgraceful to be a Republican, shameful to even read the *Tribune*. We ask our laboring men, our mechanics, our store keepers to call these facts to their rememberacce, and then to draw their own inferences.

D. K. MCRAE writes as follows:

What matters it that the President may be a plain and unpretending printer and farmer? * * What matters it if he should be so unfashionable as to work in his office, in his old coat and hat? * * * What matters it if he does have the raw and unsavory directness of unsophisticated honesty; wanting the diplomatic arts and wiles which make [illegible] to the homage of politicians? Why, these are the very qualities of the masses. They are the attributes of the American people, and the man who thus combines them is the type of the American popular character.

When we see such sentiments as these uttered and endorsed by the party that called Abraham Lincoln "ape," "babboon," we can recognize the wonderful changes wrought by the war, and are thankful for the nomination of Horace Greeley. We would suggest to our Democratic friends that if they were so radically unjust and wrong in their opinions ten years ago, would it not be more becoming in them to accord honesty of opinion to those who differ from them now. Perhaps Caldwell, Settle, McKay, and others acting with them, are not after all such worthless scums as that statesman, Judge Meares, would have us to believe.

Gov. Vance at Trinity.

Governor Vance wound up the commencement exercises at Trinity College last week with a characteristic political speech. This was very appropriate. Gov. Vance and his Literary Board gave the money which purchased the buildings and grounds of Trinity College to the Trustees OUT OF THE COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

The Trustees of Trinity College borrowed $10,000 before the war from the Common School Fund, and gave a note therefor secured by the property of said College.

Gov. Vance and his Literary Board in 1864, when Confederate money was almost worthless, invited and allowed that note to be taken up in Confederate money.

Of course Gov. V. enlarged on the squandering of public money, which was appropriate—standing as he did on ground paid for out of the Common School fund by him.—*Era.*

THE *National Republican*, in commenting upon HENRY WILSON, says:

"The story of Mr. Wilson's life is the history of Republicanism itself. He helped to lay the foundation of the party, to erect the stately temple of Republicanism whose shadow fills all the land, whose doors stand wide open for all men and all nations to enter and to worship at its altars of universal freedom and equality. Through all the long and bloody years Mr. Wilson has been the most faithful among the faithful. He has never for an instant swerved a hair's breadth from his allegiance. His young manhood was consecrated to the party; his hair has whitened in its service. In season and out of season he has labored for the party's success, always doing the work that came to him to do without a murmur of discontent or dissatisfaction, asking no reward, seeking no personal advantage or advancement."

STATE ITEMS.

[illegible] New Yorker gave the Mayor of [illegible] a hat!

[illegible] D. A. Jenkins, State Treasurer [illegible] covered from his illness.

[illegible] following decision of the Su[illegible] Court, promulgated yesterday is [illegible]

THE Raleigh [illegible] published morning and evening to meet the wants of its numerous subscribers.

BY PEARSON, C. J.

Sol. W. Nash, *et al.*, *vs.* W. & W. R. R. Co., from New Hanover. No error—judgment affirmed, and so the Weldon road will have to setttle with Nash.

THE following correspondence published in the *Era*, explains itself:

RALEIGH, June 14, 1872.

Hon. Josiah Turner:

SIR:—For nearly three years you have been denouncing and belittling me in your paper; and in your issue of the 14th of June you, by inuendo, charge me with a want of veracity. I demand for all this an apology, or that satisfaction known among gentlemen.

I am the more confident that you will accord this, as you have yourself appealed to the Code of Honor for the vindication of alleged wrongs done you by Tod R. Caldwell.

This note will be handed you by my friend, Maj. B. C. Manly.

Respectfully,
R. C. BADGER.

RALEIGH, June 14, 1872.

Maj. R. C. Badger:

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your request I waited on Hon. Josiah Turner and informed him that I had a hostile message from you to him. I then offered him your communication, which he declined to receive, disclaiming any reflections personal to myself. I therefore respectfully return your communication, with the substance of Mr. Turner's reply, which was not in writing.

Very respectfully,
B. C. MANLY.

ARREST OF CAPT. TREZEVANT.

Reply of Governor Caldwell to the Firemen's Protest.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 11, 1872.

F. H Glover, Esq., Sec'y Hornet Fire Co., No. 1:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 11th inst., has been received, enclosing me a copy of preamble and resolutions of Hornet Fire Company No. 1, of Charlotte, in regard to the arrest of W. H. Trezevant, one of their members, and his forcible removal from this State to South Carolina.

As at present informed and advised, I agree in the opinion expressed in these proceedings that the arrest of Mr. Trezevant, and his removal to another State was unauthorized by law, and was both a public and a private wrong, deserving the severest condemnation.

I have forwarded the proceedings to the President of the United States and asked his prompt action in the premises entering my *most solemn protest* against the action of the parties making the arrest, for the unlawful manner in which it was done. I have no authority in a case like this to demand the body of Mr. Trezevant from the Governor of South Carolina—the arrest, as I am informed, having been made, not by State, but by Federal officials, and Mr. Trezevant held in custody, not by State, but by Federal authority. I have some reason to believe that steps have already been taken before a Federal Judge of South Carolina to secure his release and his return to his home in Charlotte.

The citizens of this State may rest assured that so long as I have the honor to remain Governor of North Carolina I shall do my whole duty in protecting their rights and liberties, and that I shall not tolerate the slightest invasion of either the one or the other.

After saying this much in regard to the merits of this case, I must be permitted to add that I cannot but consider a part of your resolutions (that reflecting on the National Government, and charging it with settled hostility to our section) as not only in bad taste, but grossly untrue in fact. Such false and frivolous charges and accusations prove the fruitful source of much of the organized violence lately prevaling in certain quarters of the South, and causes the very interference of the United States officials complained of. The National Government seeks to injure no part of the people of the United States. Its sole purpose is to furnish just protection to every class of its citizens, and this it has ventured to do at all hazards. The sooner our people recognize this fact the sooner they will find the Federal authorities cease to interfere in the domestic concerns of the several States, and the sooner will peace and prosperity again prevail in our midst.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
TOD R. CALDWELL.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Hiram Powers says the fire department at Florence, Italy, consists of ten men, three equipped with pipes, four with buckets, and three with small fire extinguishers.

The Messrs. Griffin, of Eastport, Me., have eleven young seals, which they are attempting to raise. The seals are fed with milk at present. They were caught by [illegible] while asleep.

The local editors of Detroit are lamenting the departure from that city of a lad named Johnny, who has long been to them a refuge, a solace, and a source of paragraphs. Two years ago this boy shot himself; two months after he was choked with a fish bone; a few days after he set fire to a barn and called out the Fire Department; he swallowed a top; he was run over by an ice cart; he fell into the river, and once he was lost for three days. Well may Detroit seem dull after his departure.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

From New Hamshire.

CONCORD, June 19.

The Legislature elected Bainbridge Wadleigh United States Senator, vice Paterson.

From New York.

NEW YORK, June 19.

Shea and Tully, informers in the recent Sunday liquor cases were tried in question. Sessims upon the charge of conspiracy, to extort money, &c., were committed.

GENEVA ARBITRATION.

The Herald's special, dated Geveva, June 18th, says: "Another very long day has been passed by the agents, and the Counsel of the two contracting powers. From an early hour this morning, they have been engaged in long consultations. Last night the Americans had arranged some pleasant excursions with an early start this morning, but at a late hour both sides received important dispatches which caused a postponement of the trip. Shortly before ten o'clock Sir Roundell Palmer, visited Mr. Evarts, and was reported visited at a later hour.—This afternoon Evarts had a long consultation with the British Counsel at the Hotel of Des Bergues, in fact, the [illegible] agent and American Counsel have been fully occupied, not only in seeing each other, but in receiving and forwarding long dispatches. It is evident that unless the Counsel on both sides come to some agreement to-night acting upon the instructions of their Governments, the Court will meet again on Wednesday pro forma and be requested once more to adjourn. In that event it will not be surprising to hear of an adjournment for several days because the agents of both parties find that an interval of one day does not give sufficient time for the transmission of telegraphic dispatches, and in this respect the Americans are at a greater disadvantage as their communications must be sent to London and then to Washington. Both governments receive the best assistance from the Leviss and French telegraph directors.

It is not improbable that an adjournment will enable one or both sides to surrender their ground or consent to certain modifications, which could not have been done before without exposing themselves to the charge of having given way to the dictation of the opposite side. It is very evident that efforts are being made to adjourn until next week, in hopes that Granville and Fish may in the meantime arrive at some understanding, and enable the arbitrators to commence their work.

The arbitrators spend their time characteristically in Court. Sclopis, as a courtly loyal gentlemen, made an excursion to pay his respects to Princess Cleothilde, at her Villa on the shores of Lake Leman, and passed the day in a charming antique chateau. Baron D. Itajuba must have felt great anxiety at being unable to visit his daughter, who is lying ill at Frankfort. Citizen Staempfli is to be seen taking his beer at a little table in front of the Cafe. Sir A. Cockburn is the least recognized; he takes to his carriage for exercise only. As yet there is but little acquaintance between members of the Court. The sittings have been so short and abrupt that there has been only time for the merest acquaintance.

Excursion Party.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 18.

An excursion party with Southern editors, arrived here this evening, the guests of the Buffalo press; after collation at the Buffalo Club rooms, proceeded to the Niagra falls. An extensive programme had been laid out for their entertainment to-day; but by some unfortunate derangement of their programme the excursionists did not arrive.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.

Col. Kercheval, Col. Waters, Congressman Butler and Gov. Bard interviewed the President to-day, regarding the campaign in Tennessee.

From Texas.

CORSICANA, June 19.

The majority of delegates opposed a separate nomination, but go to Baltimore uninstructed.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 19.

Stocks very steady. Gold dull at 113⅜. Money quiet at 5 per cent. Exchange—long 109¾, short 110¼. Government bonds dull and heavy. State bonds dull and steady.

Cotton quiet, sales 305 bales. Uplands 26@26¼ cents; Orleans 26½ cents. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat quiet and nominally lower. Corn dull and declining. Pork quiet—mess $13 35@$13 45. Lard quiet—steam 9⅜@9 7-16 cts. Spirits Turpentine quiet and steady at 55 cents. Rosin dull at $3 20 for strained. Freights dull.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 19—Noon

Consols 92⅝; Bonds 91.

FRANKFORT, June 19—Noon.

Bonds 96¼.

PARIS, June 19—Noon.

Rentes 54 francs and 55 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 19—Noon.

Cotton opened dull. Uplands 11¼@11⅜; Orleans 11⅝.

LATER.

Cotton dull, sales of 10[illegible] bales; [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, June 13—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at former quotations. Sales of 585 bbls at $4 10 for virgin, $3 75 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market unsettled; sellers holding at figures above the views of buyers, and no sales have been reported.

ROSIN—For strained the market is unsettled; buyers offer $2 50 (last sale) and factors are holding higher. In other grades we quote sales of 568 bbls at $2 70 for No 2, $3, $3 25 a $3 50 for No 1, and $4 a $4 37½ for Pale.

TAR—Is steady, and receipts find ready sale. To-day 120 bbls changed hands at $3 05 per bbl.

COTTON—No sales reported.

FRIDAY, June 14—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Is unchanged in price, and we quote sales of 387 bbls at $4 10 for virgin, $3 75 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales yesterday afternoon of 360 casks at 50 cents. To-day prices are unchanged, and 467 casks sold at 50 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—After closing yesterday's report, sales were made of 1,200 bbls at $2 50 for strained. To-day the market is quiet for all grades, and we hear of only 483 bbls having changed hands at $2 50 for strained and low No. 2, $3 a $3 25 for low No. 1, $3 50 for No. 1, and $4 25 for Pale.

TAR—About 150 bbls received and sold at $3 05 per bbl.

COTTON—Nothing done in the way of sales, factors generally holding at figures above the views of buyers.

CORN—A cargo of 1,800 bushels sold from vessel at 90 cents per bushel.

SATURDAY, June 15—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady, and prices without change. Sales of 734 bbls at $4 10 for virgin, $3 75 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Has declined one cent, and we quote sales of 310 casks at 49 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—The market generally is rather quiet for all grades, and there is only a small business doing. Sales of 685 bbls at $2 75 for extra No. 2, $3 25 a $3 50 for No. 1, $4 a $4 25 for Pale, and $4 50 a $4 75 for extra Pale.

TAR—Demand moderate. Receipts and sales are only 87 bbls at $3 05 per bbl.

COTTON—The sales are 74 bales, as follows: 25 at 22½, 11 at 23, and 38 at 24 cents for good ordinary to low middling.

MONDAY, June 17—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Is without change in price. The sales are 534 bbls at $4 10 for virgin, $3 75 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Has further declined in price, and 316 casks changed hands at 48 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Market quiet, and prices for the lower grades have declined. Sales of 2,480 bbls at $2 25 a $2 30 for strained, $2 40 for No. 2, $3 a $3 50 for No. 1, $4 for Pale, and $4 50 for extra Pale.

TAR—Market steady, and we quote sales of 247 bbls at $3 05 per bbl.

COTTON—Only 12 bales reported at 24 cts for low middling.

TUESDAY, June 18—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Has declined in price, and we quote sales of 583 bbls at $3 75 for virgin, and $3 50 for yellow dip, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—After closing yesterday's report there were sales of 400 casks at 48 cents. To-day the market is steady, and we report sales of 613 casks at 48 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Sales last evening of 2,100 bbls at $2 25 for strained. To-day we quote sales of 685 bbls at $2 35 for No. 2, $3 for low No 1, $3 50 a $3 75 for No. 1, $4 for Pale, and $5 for extra Pale.

TAR—About 83 bbls changed hands at $3 05 per bbl.

COTTON—Small sales at 24 a 24¼ cents per lb. for low middling.

WEDNESDAY, June 19—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Is without change in price, and we quote sales of 380 bbls at $3 75 for virgin, and $3 50 for yellow dip, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market quiet but steady, with sales of 425 casks at 48 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Sales reported to-day of 3,947 bbls at $2 25 for strained, $2 40 a $2 45 for No 2, $3 a $4 for No. 1 and extra No. 1, $4 25 for Pale, and $4 50 a $5 for extra Pale.

TAR—83 bbls changed hands at $3 05 per bbl.

COTTON—Small sales at 24½ cents for low middling.

THE WEEKLY POST.

W. P. CA[illegible]AY, - - - Business Manager.
J. C. M[illegible], - - - - - - - Managing Editor.

Friday, June 21th, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

Of Illinois.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

Of Massachusetts.

ELECTOR AT LARGE:

MARDUS ERWIN, of Buncombe.

FOR CONGRESS,

1st District—CLINTON L. COBB, of Pasquotank.

For Elector—Dr. E. Ransom, of Tyrrell.

2nd District—C. R. THOMAS, of Craven.

For Elector—Wm. F. Loftin, of Lenoir.

3rd District—NEILL McKAY, Jr., of Harnett.

For Elector—Wm. A. Guthrie, of Cumberland.

4th District—WM. A. SMITH, of Johnston.

For Elector—Thos. A. Argo, of Orange.

5th District—THOMAS SETTLE, of Rockingham.

For Elector—Stephen A. Douglas, of Rockingham.

6th District—O. H. DOCKERY, of Richmond.

For Elector—Willinm S. Bynum, of Lincoln.

7th District—DAVID M. FURCHES, of Iredell.

For Elector—Dr. James G. Ramsey, of Rowan.

8th District—W. G. CANDLER, of Buncombe.

For Elector—James S. Justice, of Rutherford.

FOR GOVERNOR.

TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

CURTIS H. BROGDEN, of Wayne.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

W. H. HOWERTON, of Rowan.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston.

FOR SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

JAMES C. REID, of Franklin.

FOR AUDITOR,

JOHN REILLY, of Cumberland.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

T. L. HARGROVE, of Granville.

FOR SUP'T PUBLIC WORKS,

SILAS BURNS, of Chatham.

Radicalism.

If there be anything manly or akin to a virtue in Radcalism, it is the fact that its partisans make no concealment of their notions of the proper theory and administration of the government. They practice what they preach and they preach what they practice.—*Journal.*

This is the fairest remark we have seen in a democratic paper for some time. It must be understood that when the *Journal* says "Radicalism" it means Republicanism, and not Radical Democracy. The members of the ku klux white man's party call themselves conservative! And, being the exact opposite of anything tending toward Republicanism, they place themselves in an antagonistic position to everything said or done by Republicans, Hence, while we "practice what we preach and preach what we practice," they practice what they publicly decry, and conceal what they practice!

The position of the Southern democracy is about this. "Anything to beat Grant," and to deny whatever is said in favor of Republicanism. It makes but little difference what we say, whether good, bad or indifferent, the denial is sure to come. The democracy stand, therefore, "at guard." It has no policy, no avowed principles, except the wailing howl of "anything to beat Grant." In some portions of the country it calls itself "Liberal Republican;" in another portion, "conservative;" in another portion, "democratic" and all over the land it denounces "Radicalism" as they choose to call us, while they are the most radical and inconsistent party we have ever seen.

Why, the men who tried so hard to destroy the Government, are the very men who are now striving to controll its destinies! The men who fought to maintain slavery in this State, are the very men who are now asking the colored men to vote their ticket! The coolness of the proceeding would be surprising if we had not already become accustomed to this little game, and seen it tried so often. Hence we may safely claim all the honesty there is in politics for we practice what we preach and preach what we practice.

From all parts of the State, come the cheering intelligence that our friends are wide awake and watching their wary foe. We cannot too strongly urge upon our friends in the various counties, to keep their townships thoroughly organized, so that every man can be found on the day of election.

Do not be deceived by the sophistries of the enemy, but keep stout hearts, remain true to the faith, and all will be well. Our friends need not be alarmed. They have heard all this flash and blow before to-day, and have seen it grow smaller and beautifully less until it sailed out of sight and sound, and was known no more. And so will this campaign end. By perfect organization and casting our whole vote, we can carry our State for Caldwell and for Grant. Let us remember this and work for success.

The democratic legislature, without the slightest regard to justice or liberality has "gerrymandered" the State in order to control the legislature. They have but little hope of carrying the State, and have therefore changed the Senatorial and Congressional districts without regard to geographical lines, but only taking into consideration democratic majorities. It behooves our friends, therefore, to stand firm, and vote their whole strength. Don't let minor questions or the spoils of small offices interfere with your organizations, but show an undivided front to the foe! By carefully adhereing to these principles, our democratic foes will be surprised and completely routed.

We are daily making additions to our ranks from the conservative thinking men who have become disgusted with blatent democracy, but who have heretofore acted with that party, and while welcoming them to our ranks, we say to our old companions in arms, be of good cheer, and stand firm. The skies are bright.

In another column, we publish Col. Neill McKay's appointments to which he has invited Col. Waddell to meet him. We notice that the city papers have published this list as Waddell's, and we presume they will attempt to come the dodge before the people of calling these meetings theirs, and *giving* McKay an opportunity of speaking. While we propose to denounce all such arrangements, we are very glad to be able to chronicle the fact that the people will have an opportunity of hearing both candidates together. This proceeding will effectually break up the democratic system of charging and ranting over labored falacies, thereby deceiving the people, and will tendto enlighten all on the important topics before them. This is all we ask. If the solid masses of laboring men, planters, farmers, mechanics, etc., can only be enlightened upon the questions at issue and understand the noble doctrines of the Republican party, we will have no fear for the result. Let the people hear our principles. Reiterate them and advocate them fully and all will be well. And therefore we are glad that the candidates are willing to stump the district together and will cheerfully entrust the matter with our gallant standard bearer, Neill McKay, Jr., who is willing to meet Col. Waddell at any time, and every where for full and free discussion. We shall send a reporter with the party and expect spicy reports of the doings of the gladiators.

In an article on the Baltimore Convention in the *Star* appears the following sentence:

The people cannot see that we are fast drifting towards monarchy, that one by one we are losing our rights, that we retain the semblance only of our former freedom and that a few more changes only are needed to give us imperial despotism.

There can bo nothing truer than that. The people cannot see it, and won't see it on the day of election. The people go for Grant. There's no mistake about that, and we are not drifting towards monarchy, all chances for that having been squelched out at Appomatox. There's 'nary' drift to the old ship of State, Mr. *Star*, she's going right along through the little tempest you are stirring up before you start again for salt river.

Is it not odd that the leaders of the Southern armies never express such narrow-minded bigoted ideas as most of the Democratic orators proclaim in their late speeches. For rank bitterness of spirit and speech, you must look outside of the prominent Generals, for they have souls large enough to respect an honest opinion, though different from their own.

The Serenade to Col. Waddell.

A few gentlemen took the Rose Bud Band to Col. Waddell's residence last night to give him a serenade. Arriving at the house, the Band played a fine piece of music, and the Colonel appeared. Some one shouted three cheers for Col. Waddell, which were given, and the Colonel said:

Fellow-Citizens:

I return to you my hearty and sincere thanks for this evidence of your kind-toward me. I cannot consider this in the light of a political, but rather as a social welcome upon my return to my home. It is peculiarly gratifying to me, especially as I have been the recipient of so many favors at your hands. You elected me to a position of great trust and responsibility, the only time I had ever appeard before you as a candidate for office, and recently have unanimously nominated me for a re election although I was not present in the convention. I do not intend to make a political speech to-night, but on some future occasion, when matters are more being arranged, I hope to address you at length upon the political topics before you. Thanking you again for this manifestation of your kindness, I will close with that great American sentiment, which, I believe, is always in order—walk in and take a drink.

This being the most practical remark made, the party adjourned into the spacious parlors and were regaled with that pleasant concomitant of our American polical campaigns—ice punch.

Baltimore Convention.

The New York *Times*, commenting on the Baltimore Convention says:

"The Conventions of the Democratic Party so far held have shown a strong feeling in favor of the endorsement of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore. It is to be noted, however, that the tone of expressions made by the Conventions is very dubious. New York only accepted the platform. Pennsylvania did not even go so far as that. South Carolina refused to instruct its delegates. Indiana quotes Mr. Greeley's letter in the platform, and gives many fine words to Cincinnati, but dares not squarely accept the candidates. In nearly all the States, moreover, there are signs that the Democratic movement for Greeley is made the consideration for Liberal Republican support of State nominations. It is the bird in the hand for which the wire pullers are willing to promise Mr. Greeley any number of birds in the bush. As far as Republicans are concerned, they watch this process of bargain and sale with indifference. The Democracy is going to the wall, any way, in the Presidential campaign. If by taking Mr. Greeley as a leader, they can gain anything for their local tickets, the Republicans do not much care. The act result is pretty sure to be in any case a thorough weeding from the Republican ranks of a greedy and treacherous crew of office-seekers."

Gen. Grant's Answer.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C.,
June 10, 1872.

Hon. Thomas Settle, President National Republican Convention: Paul Strabach, Elisha Baxter, C. A. Sargeant and others, Vice Presidents:

Gentlemen:—Your letter of this date, advising me of the Convention held in Philadelphia, Penn., on the 5th and 6th of this month, and of my unanimous nomination for the Presidency by it, is received.

I accept the nomination, and through you return my heartfelt thanks to your constituents for this mark of their confidence and support

If elected in November, and protected by a kind Providence in health and strength to perform the duties of the high trust conferred, I promise the same zeal and devotion in the good of the whole people for the future of my official life as shown in the past. Past experience may guide me in avoiding mistakes inevitably with novices in all professions and in all occupations.

When relieved from the responsibilities of my present trust, by the election of a successor, whether at the end of this term or the next, I hope to leave to him as Executive a country at peace within its own borders, at peace with out side nations, with a credit at home and abroad, and without embarrassing questions to threaten its future prosperity.

With the expression of a desire to see a speedy healing of all bitterness of feeling between sections, parties or races of citizens, and the time when the title of citizen carries with it all the protection and privileges to the humblest that it does to the most exalted,

I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. Grant.

It is an insolent and absurd assumption to say that the President has purchased the support of the press of the country by the gift of offices, or that any influential number of editors have surrendered their independence in return for an office—*Commercial Advertiser.* The truth with regard to this matter is, that a smaller proportion of editors are now holding office than ever before in the history of the country, and there is less reason than ever before to doubt the candor or question the significance of the unanimity of opinion which pervades the Republican press of the country.—*Boston Advertiser.*

If Peru keeps on exporting half a million tons of guano annually, she ought to be disinfected in a few years.

Three Cheers Under Difficulties.

An eye witness who was "thar" tells us of a trick which Croffut—W. A. of the Chicago *Post*—recently played on a crowd of delegates returning from the Cincinnati Convention. To appreciate the joke, it should be understood that Croffut is one of "Grant's minions."

The train reached Richmond, Indiana, about 9 o'clock at night, loaded with six hundred of the most disgusted men that ever took part in a Presidential nomination. They were ashamed and indignant at having nominated Greeley; profanity, obscenity and grief mingled with every attempt at serious comment; dejection sat on every countenance.

"Fifteen min'ts for sup'r!" shouted the lazy brakeman, and out they piled—at least two hundred—into the darkest greasiest little room that ever repelled a famishing mob. They charged madly upon the tables. They flung sandwiches into their mouths, burnt their noses in hot coffee, held their beefsteak in their fingers, drank green [illegible] saucer, ate butter with a spoon, and conducted themselves as insanely as men always do at railroad suppers. Every one of them lamented Greeley's nomination, and hated to talk about it or think about it.

When they had worked about five minutes, as farmers do when pitching delinquent hay upon a cart just before a July shower, Croffut arose, and, in a solemn and measured tone of voice, as if in a funeral oration, he said:

"Gentlemen!—I s'pose we are—all delegates—together. We have—done a big thing—down at Cincinnati—I think. I notice—a good deal—of—enthusiasm. [Laughter and a subdued groan all around.] I would—like to—express my feelings of gladness—about Mr. Greeley and Mister—Mister—Mister Mister ["Brown" suggested a sympathetic listener] Brown, and—I hope others will wish to join in. We ought to give three cheers—for—Mr. Brown—and Mr. Greeley. I would—move to give three cheers—for—Mr. Brown—and Mr. Greeley. As many—as are in favor—of giving three—cheers—to Mr. Greeley and Mr.—Brown—will signify by saying aye. [A general stare of silent astonishment, amid which rose a suppressed giggle and half a dozen "ayes."]

"If—any—have any objections to it—they will likewise say 'aye.' [Silence.] It is a vote. They can consider themselves cheered!"

At this point Croffut sat down amid general laughter at the ludicrousness of the situation. A maddened delegate near the door tried to get up a cheer, but the derision was too much for him, and they rushed to the cars again, and yielded to the old depression, slightly modified by a vein of fun.

How Fannie Carried her Coal to Turk's Island.

Baltimore, June 10.—The steamer Fannie, which cleared from this port for Turk's Island last Thursday, had on board 200 tons of coal. She had been recently sold to the owner of the notorious steamship Hornet, and the crew of the latter having been shipped on the Fannie excited the suspicion of the custom house authorities here, and the ship was thoroughly searched before sailing. Nothing irregular was found on board, however, and, after detaining the vessel as long as possible, to the satisfaction of the Spanish Minister, the collector allowed her to proceed to sea.

The Fannie was escorted by the revenue steamer Northerner, from Baltimore, down the Bay and outside the Capes to a point 75 miles southeast of Cape Henry, and 35 miles from land, where the Northerner parted with her at 11 P. M. Saturday. In the meantime she had no communication with any vessel on the shore.

The Fannie is a propellor of 327 tons burden, and one of the slowest steamers sailing from Baltimore.

Providence, R. I, June 10.—The steamer Wilmington, at this port, from Philadelphia, reports that Sunday noon, off Barnegat, W. by S., 30 miles, saw the steamer Fannie, of New York, taking the cargo from an unknown schooner alongside. Afterward saw her move to another schooner and commence taking the cargo from her. The steamer seemed to have many persons on board, both black and white.

A Be(a)nevolent Restaurateur.

A few days ago a couple of Boston runners entered a restaurant in Portland and ordered dinner. One was pleased to order a plate of baked beans. When he came to settle he asked the price, and was informed that forty cents would be satisfactory. The runner was astounded, and exclaimed, "Isn't that a h—l of a price for beans?" The man of grub got mad, and said that was the price and that it must be paid. The runner reuttered the same pious exclamation of astonishment several times and paid the score. On going out of the door he turned and yelled it again, but the bean man was silent. The next day the restaurant keeper received a dispatch and paid the telegraph boy forty cents. Judge, if you can, of his utter disgust when upon opening it he read, "Isn't that a h—l of a price for beans?"—*Bangor Commercial.*

The New York *World* makes bold to predict that "within the ensuing five weeks the bubbling Greeley froth will utterly subside." It furthermore vouchsafes the opinion that "as a Democratic candidate pure and simple he is the absurdest that could have been imagined outside of the lunatic asylum."

The Wheeling *Register* worries itself about such intricate political problems as this: "If the Greeley steamboat should blow up, with all the Democratic party on board, would there be enough of the party found to hold a Coroner's inquest over?" That's one of those things that no fellow can find out.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS,

FOR THE LADIES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY and Millinery Goods in the City at

A. D. BROWN'S.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF RIBBONS and Flowers in the city at

A. D. BROWN'S.

THE HANDSOMEST ASSORTMENT OF Parasols in the city at

A. D. BROWN'S.

THE HANDSOMEST ASSORTMENT OF White Goods in the city at

A. D. BROWN'S.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CORSETS in the city at

A. D. BROWN'S.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF KID GLOVES in the city at

A. D. BROWN'S.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LADIES Undergarments and Hoop Skirts in the city at

A. D. BROWN'S.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LADIES Hair Fixings in the city at

A. D. BROWN'S.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF WHITE Trimmings, Hosiery and Notions in the city.

One Price! Terms Cash!

A. D. BROWN,

Exchange Corner.

april 7 190—

THE

LOWEST PRICES

GUARANTEED.

WE NOW HAVE THE CHOICEST AND most complete stock of

CLARETS,

For this season—at a small advance on Importers prices.

CHATEAU,
BOULIAC,
ST. AMELION,
ST. LOUBE,
FRONSAC,
"ST. JULIEN"

And lower grades,

FRUITS.

25 Boxes Oranges,
20 Half Boxes Oranges,
25 Boxes Lemons,

FRESH PRESERVED FRUITS.

Ale and Porter.

"Robt Youngers,"
Blood, Wolf & Co.,
Bass' Pale Ale,
Barclay, Perkins & Co.,
Best Stout.

English Milk.

COPELAND & CO.

Chow-Chow,
Mixed Pickles,
Gerkins and
Onions.

Imported Jams and Jellies.

Fresh Goods by every Steamer,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GEO. MYERS,
11 and 13 South Front St.

june 12 22—

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICERS:

ROB'T H. COWAN.....President.
JOHN W. ATKINSON....Vice President.
F. H. CAMERON.....Secretary.
Dr. E. A. ANDERSON..Medical Director.

DIRECTORS:

J. W. Atkinson, General Insurance Agent.
I. B. Grainger, President Bank of New Hanover.
F. W. Kerchner, Grocer and Commission Merchant.
C. M. Stedman, of Wright & Stedman.
T. H. McKoy, of W. A. Whitehead & Co., Fayetteville.
E. H. Cowan, President.
H. B. Eilers, Commission Merchant.
A. A. Willard, of Willard Brothers.
W. A. Cumming, of Northrop & Cumming.
G. W. Williams, of Williams & Murchison.
Eli Murray, of E. Murray & Co.
A. J. DeRosset, of DeRosset & Co.
Robt. Henning, of Dawson, Teel & Henning.
Alex. Sprunt, British Vice-Consul, of Sprunt & Hinson.
P. Murphy, Attorney at Law.
J. D. Williams, of J. D. Williams & Co., Fayetteville.
Jas. C. McRae, Attorney at Law, Fayetteville.
I. B. Kelly, Merchant, Kenansville.
J. T. Pope, Merchant, Lumberton.

SPECIAL FEATURES AND ADVANTAGES.

1st, No restriction on Residence or Travel.
2d. No extra charge on the lives of Females.
3d. Policies Incontestible after Five Years.
4th. The rates of interest on the Funds of the Company higher than those on the Funds of the Companies located in other States, thus insuing larger Dividends to Policy Holders.
5th. The Directors and Officers of the Company are prominent NORTH CAROLINIANS, who are KNOWN to be men of INTEGRITY and WORTH.
6th. The Company is established on a solid and permanent basis, steps having been taken to increase the Capital Stock to $500,000.
7th. **All the Funds of the Company are Invested in this State, and Circulated among our own People.** This fact should commend the Company, above all others, to North Carolinians. It is well known that hundreds of thousands of dollars in Life Premiums are annually sent North to enrich Northern Capitalists, thus continually draining our people of immense amounts which should be kept at home. On this ground the friends of this Company confidently appeal to every son of the Old North State, and ask their support for this **Home Institution,** which, while it offers substantially all the advantages of Northern Companies, helps to build up **Home Interests.**

JAMES D. BROOKS,
General Supervising Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

THOS. GRÆME,
Agent at Wilmington.

april 7 190-6m

TO THE PUBLIC.

AN APPEAL TO THE HUMANE.

An opportunity offered to benefit the afflicted with gain to the benefactor.

The North Carolina Beneficial Association

have generously offered to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Wilmington, N. C., to draw on the 18th of June, next, a distribution of prizes, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the benefit of a

Charity Hospital

under the auspices of said College.

The inducements to take tickets surpass any scheme yet presented to the public. The charitable purpose is beyond doubt, and the scheme presents one prize in eight blanks, which is far more liberal than usual, while the character of the respectable medical gentlemen connected with the College is pledged for the honest and fair payment of every prize in the following scheme:

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$1,000 00	in money,		$1,000 00
1 " "	500 00	"		500 00
2 " "	250 00	"		500 00
5 " "	100 00	"		500 00
5 " "	50 00	"		250 00
47 " "	20 00	"		940 00
107 " "	10 00	"		1,070 00
192 " "	5 00	"		960 00
390 " "	2 00	"		780 00
750 Prizes				$6,500 00

Six thousand tickets only will be sold at $2.00 each.

MANNER OF DRAWING.

Slips of paper numbered to correspond with the number on the six thousand tickets will be placed in tubes in a wheel, and seven hundred and fifty slips of paper describing the several prizes, will be placed in another wheel. Two boys blindfolded, will draw simultaneously one ticket from each of the wheels, and the owner of the ticket numbered to correspond with the number on the slip of paper first drawn, will be entitled to the prize named on the slip of paper drawn at the same time by the other boy. This will be continued until the whole of the seven hundred and fifty prizes are drawn. The drawing will be conducted in public under the supervision of a Committee of the College.

Tickets may be had of Brock & Webb and of their authorized agents. A liberal discount will be made to agents.

May 5 198-tj18

THE WEEKLY POST.

Friday, June 21th, 1872.

Neill McKay, Jr., Esq., Republican candidate for Congress, will address the people of the Third Congressional District at the following times and places:

Carter's Mills, Moore county, Wednesday, June 19th.

Carthage, Moore county, Thursday, June 20th.

Jonesboro' Moore county, Friday, June 21st.

Turner's Cross Roads, Harnett county, Saturday, June 22d.

Lillington, Harnett county, Monday, June 24th.

Averasboro, Harnett county, Tuesday, June 25th.

Beaufort Carteret county, Saturday, June 29th.

Jacksonville, Onslow county, Tuesday, July 2d.

Kenansville, Duplin county, Tursday, July, 4th.

At which places he will be happy to meet Col. Waddell, and will give him an equal division of time.

Henry Wilson is a workingman and a life-long Republican, who has passed through thirty years of political contests without a question of his devotion to principle or a stain upon his integrity.—*Tribune.*

Among the members of the Philadelphia Convention was one United States Senator, four ex-Senators, fifteen members of Congress, twenty ex members, two ex-Attorney Generals of the United States, two Governors and two Lieutenant Governors of States, and fourteen ex-Governors.

The Indiana victims of Democratic obstinacy are being selected for sacrifice. The Indianapolis *Commercial* says Hendricks will be nominated for Governor by acclamation. Col. Cy. Allen, of the Dolly Varden complexion, will probably be the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, W. H. Burnett, S. W. Short, James Gavin, Warren Tebbs, and John B. Stoll are mentioned for Secretary of State, Shoemaker and Stoll will fight for the Auditorship.

"The *Times* prints at the head of its editorial columns this assertion: 'Gen. Grant never has been beaten, and he never will be,' signed, Horace Greeley. The *Tribune* denies that Mr. Greeley ever said this, and challenges the *Times* to prove it or withdraw the assertion."

The above is from the *Evening Post.* It is mistaken in supposing that the *Tribune* ventures to deny that Mr. Greeley used the expressions quoted. The paragraph from Mr. Greeley's speech we have copied word for word, and it is as follows:

"We are led by him who first taught our armies to conquer in the West, and subsequently in the East also. Richmond would not come to us until we sent Grant after it, and then it had to come. [Cheers.] *He has never yet been defeated, and never will be.* He will be as great and successful on the field of politics as on that of arms."—*Times.*

National Republican Platform.

The Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith appeals to its history, and announces its position upon the questions before the country:

1. During eleven years of supremacy it has accepted with grand courage the solemn duties of the times. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated 4,000,000 of slaves, decided the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it criminally punished no man for political offenses, and warmly welcomed all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased, with a firm hand, the resultant disorders of a great war, and initiated a wise and humane policy toward the Indians. The Pacific railroad and similar enterprises have been generally aided and successfully conducted, the public lands freely given to actual settlers, immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgment of the naturalized citizens' rights, secured from European Powers. A uniform national currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the national credit sustained under most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates.—The revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite annual large reductions of the rates of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during General Grant's Presidency at the rate of one hundred millions a year. Great financial crisis have been avoided and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land. Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably composed, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world.

This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future.

We believe the people will not intrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed chiefly of those who resisted every step of this beneficial progress.

2. Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor the Administration should admit of any discrimination in respect of citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

3. The recent amendments to the Constitution should be cordially sustained, because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can safely be intrusted only to the party that secured those amendments.

4. The National Government should seek to maintain honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

5. Any system of the civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of patronage and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity the essential qualifications for public position, with practically creating a life tenure of office.

6. We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies and demand that the national domain be set apart for free homes for the people.

7. The annual revenue, after paying the current debt, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal, and the revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, be raised by duties upon importation; the duties of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor, and promote the growth, industries, and prosperity of the whole country.

8. We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of an additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who, in the line of duty, became disabled, without regard to the length of service or the cause of such discharge.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European Powers concerning allegiance, "Once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the right to transfer allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the right of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Governments, and we urge continual careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

10. The franking privilege ought to be abolished and the way prepared for a speedy reduction in the rate of postage.

11. Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and the amplest for capital and for labor the creator of capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

12. We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an imperative duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot-box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

13. We denounce the repudiation of the public debt in any form or disguise as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payments.

14. The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble donation to the cause of freedom, their admission to the wider fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

15. We heartily approve the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

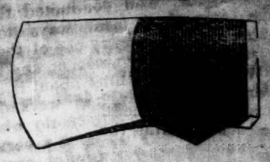
16. The Republican party propose to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and to the Federal Government. It disapproves of the resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or National Government.

17. It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship-building.

18. We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, the sound judgment, the practical wisdom, the incorruptible integrity and the illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant, have commended him to the heart of the American people, and with him at our head we stand to-day upon a new march to victory.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE



JACOBI AXE,

Guaranteed to excel all others, both in shape and material. Be sure to ask for

THE JACOBI AXE.

AND ACCEPT NO OTHER.

For you will then be certain you are getting the best for your money.

EVERY AXE WARRANTED.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at
NATH'L JACOBI'S
Hardware Depot, No. 9 Market street,
And Dealers throughout the State.

IX HARDWARE. IX

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CUTlery, Iron, steel, Nails, Guns, Pistols, Amunition, &c.

We would respectfully call the attention of

WHOLESALE BUYERS

to our full and complete assortment, embracing all and every description of Goods in the Trade, and to the superior advantages we can offer from having the agency to several leading factories in the trade.

Always on hand Sole and harness Leather, Kip and Calf Skins.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Sash, Doors and Blinds, &c., &c.

Please call and examine, before purchasing, the stock at

NATH'L JACOBI'S
Hardware Depot, No. 9 Market St.
nov 9 147-1y

SOL. BEAR & BROS.,

Retail Store,

20 Market Street,

HAVE JUST OPENED ONE OF THE largest Spring and Summer Stocks ever offered to the public in this city at reduced prices, consisting of

CASSIMERE SUITS.

LINEN SUITS,

And Clothing of every description.

PHILADELPHIA READY MADE GOODS.

and the finest assortment of

LADIES GAITERS

AND

CHILDRENS' SHOES

IN THE CITY.

DRY GOODS.

100 PIECES FIGURE,
500 " PRINTS,
50 " CASSIMERES,
35 " LINEN SHEETING,
200 DOZEN TOWELS.

AND, ALSO,

The Largest and best assortment of

MEN'S FELT HATS

AND

Childrens' Wear,

All of which we offer at reduced prices.

SOL BEAR & BROS.

may 8 198-tf.

THOMAS CONNOR,

BAR ROOM

N. E. corner of Mulberry and Nutt Sts.

Always on hand the best quality of Segars.

dec 14 157-1y

RAIL ROADS.

Wilmington, Charlotte & R. R. R. Company.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER & GEN'L SUP'T.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., April 10, 1872.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the trains on this Road will run as follows:

PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Wilmington daily at	7:00 A. M.
Arrive at Abbottsburg	10:09 "
" " Lumberton	11:21 "
" " Laurinburgh	1:18 P. M.
" " Rockingham	3:05 "
" " Lilesville	4:15 "
Leave Lilesville at	6:15 A. M.
Arrive at Rockingham	7:07 "
" " Laurinburgh	8:25 "
" " Lumberton	11:07 "
" " Abbottsburg	12:20 P. M.
" " Wilmington	3:30 "

On and after May 1st a daily Freight train will leave Wilmington at 7:15 A. M., and arrive at 3:30 P. M., besides one or two timber trains as required for the current business.

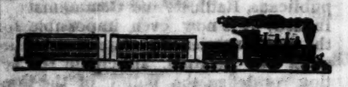
☞ No Train will leave on Sundays. ☜

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent

Through tickets tickets to Charlotte only $10, staging only 55 miles, roads good in Summer."

april 25 196—

OFFICE PETERSBURG R. R. Co.
May, 31st, 1872.



ON AND AFTER JUNE 3RD, THE trains will run as follows:

LEAVE WELDON.

Express Train	7:30 p. m.
Mail Train	3:25 p. m.

ARRIVE AT PETERSBURG.

Express	10:50 p. m.
Mail	7:00 p. m.

LEAVE PETERSBURG.

Mail	6:30 a. m.
Express	3:50 p. m.

ARRIVE AT WELDON.

Mail	9:40 a. m.
Express	6:50 p. m.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Petersburg	8:00 a. m.
Leave Weldon	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Weldon	3:00 p. m
Arrive at Petersburg	2:20 a. m.

GASTON TRAINS.

Leave Petersburg	6:00 a. m.
Leave Gaston	1:15 p. m.
Arrive at Gaston	12:50 p. m.
Arrive at Petersburg	8:10 p. m.

No trains will run on Sunday except Express trains

Freights for Gaston Branch will be received at the Petersburg depot only on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

The depot will be closed at 5:00 p. m. No goods will be received after that hour.

J. C. S. PRIGG,
je 5-tf Engineer and General Manager.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 7, 1872.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE WILL go into effect at 3:25 A. M., Sunday, 9th inst.

DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, (Daily.)

Leave Wilmington	3:25 A. M
Arrive at Florence	9:13 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	1:35 P. M
Leave Columbia	12:15 P. M
Arrive at Florence	4:10 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	10:25 P. M

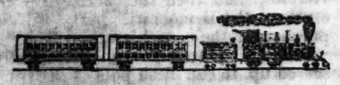
NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Leave Wilmington	5 45 P. M
Arrive at Florence	11:38 P. M
Arrive at Columbia	3:45 A. M
Leave Columbia	10:35 P. M
Arrive at Florence	3:09 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	8:00 A. M

JNO. C. WINDER,
Gen'l Sup't.
june 8 19-tf

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 8, 1872.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 10th INSTANT, PASSENGER TRAINS on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot daily (Sundays excepted)	At 8:05 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro	12:11 P. M
Rocky Mount	2:11 P. M
Weldon	3:50 P. M
Leave Weldon daily (Sundays excepted)	At 9:15 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount	11:07 A. M
Goldsboro	1:16 P. M
Union Depot	5:30 P. M

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot daily	At 10:40 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro	3:00 A. M
Rocky Mount	4:56 A. M
Weldon	6:50 A. M
Leave Weldon daily	7:10 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount	8:58 P. M
Goldsboro	10:58 P. M
Union Depot	3:10 A. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North *via* Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS ON THIS TRAIN.

FREIGHT TRAINS will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 6.00 A. M., and arrive at 1.40 P. M.

EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAINS will leave Wilmington daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., and arrive at 11 A. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Superintendent.
June 8 19-tf

JAS. A. LOWERY

CORNER THIRD AND PRINCESS STS.,
Opposite City Hall.

CARRIAGE MAKING, PAINTING, AND repairing neatly done, at short notice. After Thirty Years of experience at the business, I am prepared to do the finest and best work in the City.

nov 16 149-1y

Richmond and Danville Rail Road.
North Carolina Division.

Condensed Time Table.

In effect on and after Sunday, June 9th, 1872.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte	8.40 P. M	6.30 A. M.
" Concord	9 39 "	7.26 "
" Salisbury	10.47 "	8.47 "
" Lexington	11.35 "	9.31 "
" High Point	12.28 A. M	10.19 "
Arrive at Greensboro'	1.09 "	11.00 "
Leave Greensboro'	1.50 "	11.10 "
" Co. Shops	3.30 "	12.31 P. M.
" Hillsboro'	4.38 "	.....
" Raleigh	7.30 "	.....
Arrive at Goldsboro'	10.10 "	.....

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Goldsboro'	4.00 P. M	.....
" Raleigh	7.15 "	.....
" Hillsboro'	9.31 "	.....
" Co. Shops	10.10 P. M.	2.15 P. M.
Arrive at Greensboro'	12.24 A. M	3.30 "
Leave Greensboro'	1.10 "	4.00 "
" High Point	1.52 "	4.40 "
" Lexington	2.44 "	5.25 "
" Salisbury	3.32 "	6.13 "
" Concord	4.36 "	7.15 "
Arrive at Charlotte	5.35 A. M	8.10 P. M.

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7.15 P M, connects at Greensboro' with Northern bound train, making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of tickets same as via other routes.

Mail trains daily, both ways, over entire length of Road. Express daily between Company Shops and Charlotte, (Sundays excepted.)

All Passenger trains connect at Greensboro' with trains to and from Richmond.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond, (without change.)

S. E. ALLEN,
General Ticket Agent.

W. H. GREEN, Master Transportation.
May 22d, 1872 4

Richmond and Danville Rail Road.

Condensed Time Table.

In effect on and after Sunday, April 21, 1872

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Greensboro'	12.45 A M	10.10 A M
" Danville	3.24 "	12.47 P M
" Burkville	8.45 "	5.50 "
" Amelia C. H.	9.45 "	6.41 "
" Coalfield	11.04 "	7.55 "
Arrive at Richmond	12.00 P M	8.47 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond	2 35 P M	3.35 A M
" Coalfield	3.36 "	4.35 "
" Amelia C. H.	4.50 "	5.49 "
" Burkville	6.08 "	7.02 "
" Danville	11.00 "	11.45 "
Arrive at Greensboro'	1 35 A M	2.15 P M

Trains leaving Richmond at 2:35 P M, and at 3:36 A M, connect at Greensboro' with trains on North Carolina Division, for all points South.

Passengers leaving Richmond at 2.35 P M, connect at Greensboro' with train for all points East of Greensboro'.

Passenger trains leaving Raleigh at 7:15 P M, connects at Greensboro' with Northern bound Mail train, arriving in Richmond at 12:02 P M.

JNO. R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent.
T. M. B. TALCOTT,
Eng'r. & Gen'l Supt.

F. A. SHUTTE,

No. 3 AMD 5 GRANITE ROW,

Dealer in

FURNITURE, MATTRESSES,

WINDOW SHADES,

PAPER HANGINGS, PICTURE

FRAMES, CORDS,

TASSELS, FRINGES, &c., &c.

Having just received a supply of Furniture, I am prepared to give the public as good bargains as can be had in the city.

Please call and examine.

may15 147-1y

J. S. TOPHAM & CO.,

No. 8 South Front Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS AND

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

SADDLES, HARNESS,
TRUNKS & TRAVELING BAGS.

Collars, Hames, Trace Chains, Whips, Spurs, Dog Collars, Saddle Cloths, Woolen & Linen Horse Covers Fly Nets, Feather Dusters, Axle Grease, Bridles, of all kinds; Saddlery Hardware, &c.

ALSO,

SECOND HAND HARNESS,

SADDLES, REINS, &c.,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

june 7 1-1y

A NEW LOT!

Elegant and Standard Piano-Fortes, just received per steamer, at the Live Bookstore.

Kanbe & Stieff and Grovensteen & Fuller, plain and carved, extra finish, at Manufacturers prices.

Purchasers guaranteed satisfaction as to superiority of Instruments.

The most eminent and competent composers of music, in this country and Europe, have pronounced these instruments, first-class Pianos.

The only place to purchase first-class and standard Pianos and Organs, is at

HEINSBERGER'S
Live Book and Music store.

je 14 24

MISCELLANEOUS.

LORILLARD'S

STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS FROM NEW YORK, AND WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS FROM WILMINGTON.

THROUGH CONNECTIONS WITH ALL RAILROADS LEADING OUT OF WILMINGTON.

No passengers taken. For Freight apply to

BARRY BROTHERS, Agents.

may 26 147-

BALTIMORE AND WILMINGTON

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Composed of the first-class Steamships

Rebecca Clyde, Capt. D. C. Childs
Lucille, Capt. D. J. Price

Will hereafter sail from Baltimore and Wilmington

EVERY FIVE DAYS.

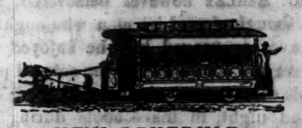
The Steamship LUCILLE will sail from wharf, foot of Chesnut street, SATURDAY, June 15th.

For Freight engagements, apply to

A. D. CAZAUX.

May 25th, 1872 6

STREET RAILWAY.



NEW SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, the following schedule will be run on the Street Railway.

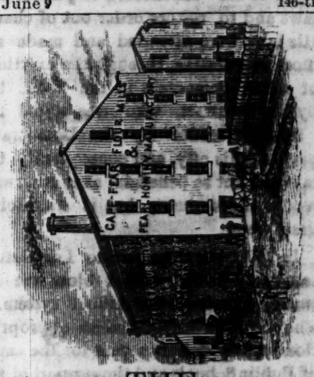
Cars will leave corner of Red Cross and Front streets, for the Union Depot, at 2:40 A. M., daily, to meet the Southern train, stopping at the various Hotels and Boarding Houses on the route, leaving the depot on the arrival of the Northern train. Will leave corner of Front and Red Cross streets at 7:30 A. M., for Union Depot, in order to connect with the Northern bound train, making the usual stoppages at the Hotels and Boarding Houses, leaving Union Depot on the arrival of the Southern train. In the evening will leave corner of Front and Red Cross streets at 5 P. M., making the usual stoppages, leaving the Union Depot on the arrival of the Northern train.

Will leave the corner of Red Cross and Front at 10:00 P. M., to meet the Southern train.

REGULAR SCHEDULE—During the day the cars will run from 6:30 A. M., until 8 P. M., allowing 15 minutes between each turnout, and for the further accommodation of the public, one car will be run until 11:30 P. M. each day.

DANIEL KLEIN.

June 9 146-tf



THE

CAPE FEAR FLOUR

AND

Pearl Hominy Mills

Have constantly on hand

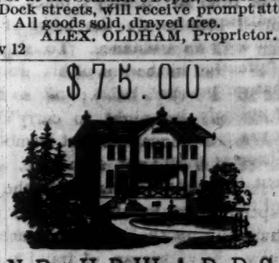
EXTRA FAMILY and SUPER FLOUR, Pearl Hominy, Seed Rye, Seed Wheat, Seed Oats, Corn, Cow Peas, White Peas, and all kinds of Horse, Cow and Hog Feed.

Orders left at the Market Street Depository, or at the Seaman's Depot, corner Front and Dock streets, will receive prompt attention. All goods sold, drayed free.

ALEX. OLDHAM, Proprietor.

nov 12

$75.00



AND UPWARDS

BUILDING LOTS FAVORABLY LOCATED at SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS and upwards. Plenty of time given for payment. No excuse for paying rent—also a small house for rent. Apply to

JAMES WILSON.

feb 1 171-tf

R. L. HARRISS,

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker

CONSTANTLY on hand the most improved style of material pertaining to my business. Parties will do well to give me a call before sending their orders elsewhere.

Furniture cleaned and Varnished, Pictures Framed, Chairs re-seated, &c.

Store on Second between Market and Princess streets.

dec 21 159-1y

THE WEEKLY POST.

Friday, June 21th, 1872.

Hon. S. S. Ashley.

In 1865 this gentlemen came here in the interest of the Christian Commission and was assigned to duty among the refugees, colored and white, that thronged this vicinity by thousands.—Here he labored night and day, relieving the sufferings and closing the eyes of poor dead humanity for several weeks, scarcely taking sufficient time for sleep. In June or July, 1865, he established the vast school system here that has been the means of educating thousands of colored youth. Mr. Ashley brought here some twenty-four teachers, ladies and gentlemen, and for months devoted his astonishing energies to the organization and management of these schools. With the funds furnished by the AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, he purchased school houses and paid his teachers their scanty salary, among whom by the way were several wealthy ladies who received no pay, but came here solely to aid the colored people in their laudable desires to educate their children.

How was this reverud gentlemen and his noble band of self-sacrificing teachers treated by the Southern people? With the most cruel and unmerited abuse! Notwithstanding the colored youth were being gathered into schools and taught to read their bibles which he was giving them, notwithstanding the fact that he was expending over $30,000 a year in this city, notwithstanding the absolute necessity of educating those youths now freed from slavery and the inability of the Southern people to maintain these schools, he was maligned and his teachers shamefully and cruelly abused in the public press! Mr. ASHLEY however persevered, and although abused by men who ought to have encouraged him, he enjoyed the love and confidence of the colored people among whom he was laboring day and night, in his schools during the week and in their churches during the Sabbath.

Time passed on, and the colored men were allowed to vote, and while some wanted Mr. Ashley to represent them in Congress, others felt that he would do a greater amount of good as Superintendent of Instruction. Nobly throwing away the opportunity he had of Congressional honors, and comparative pecuniary ease, he allowed his name to go upon the State ticket and was elected. With the same energy he displayed while laboring in the city, he commenced the organization of a school system, which would be free and equal to all. He labored to perfect the laws and to restore order out of chaos. His laws were amended and made almost inoperative, through the exertions of a few Democrats in the house led by one DURHAM, who was styled the "Spartan leader" by the Democratic press of this city, and consequently the law was not as beneficial as it otherwise would have been, but it was doing great good.

In 1870, the Democratic Legislature came into power, and a blow was instantly struck at the school system.—The *Sentinel* advocated an appropriation of fifty dollars a year for the cause of Public Schools and the support of the Superintendent, and if we mistake not, one of the city papers here moved to amend by making it *fifty cents per annum!* Fearing its political effect among the masses, the Democratic Legislature finally allowed Mr. Ashley the pitiful sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and *no clerks*. They remodeled the law, but took no duty or labor from Mr. Ashley's office, and required him to do the labor of three men with no assistance. To slight his labor or fail in the line of his duty was not Mr. ASHLEY'S habit; and so he labored, day and night to carry on his system of education. But Democratic persecution did not stop here. Daily abuse of himself and family, in the newspapers, in the legislative halls, in the churches, on the street by men who knew better, charges of fraud and corruption by Democratic papers here and elsewhere about the State, which they were utterly unable to substantiate, gradually undermined the health of this gentleman, singularly sensitive and retiring in his tastes, and he was forced to leave the State. But persecution does not yet cease, and whenever the *Star* has nothing particular to write about, it pitches into "Pilgrim Ashley" much to the delight of the Democratic opposers of free education, but how unjustly!

If ever a man came to North Carolina with pure motives, that man was the Rev. S. S. ASHLEY. If ever a man lived a pure, unselfish life of Christian resignation and labor in spite of the most malignant persecution, that man was the Rev. S. S. ASHLEY, and we call the thinking colored people's attention to these statements and let them ask their hearts if they are not true!

Now what does all this prove? That the democratic party are in favor of educating the rising generation of colored youth, or that they are throwing every obstacle in the way of their education. Most assuredly the latter. Let it be written in unmistakable language, for it cannot be successfully denied, that the democratic party of North Carolina is bitterly opposed to free education and has done everything in its power to defeat it.

Captain Trezevant.

In another column we publish Gov. CALDWELL'S reply to the resolutions of Hornet Fire Company No. 1 in regard to the arrest of Capt. TREZEVANT. Can anything be more straightforward and unanswerable? We published yesterday among our State items that the Captain was on trial for "ku-kluxing." The evidence in the Charlotte papers was voluminous and we did not copy it, but there was certainly grounds for his arrest, and he was before a U. S, Commissioner in North Carolina. We are as much opposed to the arresting of people in this State and carrying them out of it, as our democratic neighbors, but we ask them, in the fullness of their fault finding and abuse of the Governor, what he could do to prevent it. Could he call out the militia to protect the rights of the citizen? Ah! you know the democratic legislature prevented that! The Governor is as utterly powerless to protect persons charged with ku-kluxing as he is to prevent ku-kluxing. So the boot goes on either foot! Gov. HOLDEN arrested ku-klux and he was denounced and disfranchised. The law under which he acted was repealed and an arrest on the other side is made, and Gov. CALDWELL is maligned and vilified. Will the democratic press who are wasting columns over this matter be kind enough to tell us what the Governor could have done in the premises?

The following extract from the Charlotte *Observer* of Saturday may throw some light upon the case:

At a meeting of the Hornet Fire Company, No. 1, June 13th, 1872, it was

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Company are tendered to His Excellency, TOD R. CALDWELL, for his prompt action in the case of our brother fireman, W. H. TREZEVANT, and for the strong terms in which he condemns the unlawful manner of his arrest."

And the *Observer* also publishes the following:

ALL RIGHT.—A dispatch was received from W. H. TREZEVANT, by his brother, stating that he was all right and would be home as soon as possible.

We will now wait a while with patience to see if the bellowing of the country democratic press will take a milder tone and the Governor be given any praise for his action in this matter. Come, gentlemen, you have made a blunder, now lets see you come down and make the proper amends.

Carl Schurz.

CARL SCHURZ, the eloquent German, the dissatisfied political trickster, now ranting and now railing, has issued a circular to many political aspirants about the country, which has caused great remark. It will be remembered that SCHURZ has kept pretty quiet—for him—since the nomination, and that although advertised to address the ratification meeting in New York, he failed to come to time. The *World* thinks this means another bolt on SCHURZ'S part, though the *Tribune* thinks it is all right. It is of course uncertain which way SCHURZ will dodge; he was always uncertain, and don't improve by age. The almost unanimous hostility of the German press all over the country to GREELEY and BROWN, may have had some effect upon him, and we await the result with curiosity.

The following is the card in question:

NEW YORK, June 6, 1872.

The undersigned desire to have a conference of gentlemen who are opposed to the present administration and its continuance in office, and deem it necessary that all the elements of the opposition should be united for a common effort at the coming Presidential election.

They respectfully invite you to meet a number of gentlemen belonging to the different branches of the opposition at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on June 20, at 2 p. m, for the purpose of consultation, and to take such action as the situation of things may require.

Your attention is respectfully drawn to the fact that this invitation is strictly personal to yourself, and a prompt reply is earnestly requested, addressed to Henry D. Lloyd, secretary to the committee, P. O. Box 2209.

CARL SCHURZ,
JACOB D. COX,
WM. CULLEN BRYANT,
OSWALD OTTENDORFER,
DAVID A. WELLS,
JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

Poor Horace Greeley is indeed on the downward scale. Edward A. Pollard, "the Southern Historian," is out in a pamplet of thirty-seven pages in his defense! This is the one thing to ruin "Uncle Horace."

GRANT AGAINST GREELEY.

Striking Letter of a Virginia Conservative.

Mr. John H. Gilmer, a well-known Democrat of Virginia, writes to the Richmond *Whig*, as follows:

To the Editor of the Richmond Whig:

"Allow me once for all, to reply through your paper to the numerous letters received, inquiring whether or not it is true, as reported in various papers, that it is my intention to advocate the re-election of Gen. Grant, and if so, upon what grounds.

It is my intention to advocate the re-election of Gen. Grant, and on the following grounds:

The Cincinnati Convention was, in my humble opinion, the mere developments of antipathies, party disintegration, popular upheavings and casual combinations, with but one object in view, which was rather the result of personal prejudices, attributable to local result of a calm and grave purpose of restoring the balances of the Constitution. Among its members there were no common ties, no well defined sympathies, no ascertained or ascertainable policy, either as to State or Federal action. It met without authority, acted without discretion, and resolved without deliberation. Its sole purpose was to defeat the present incumbent, through the discordant and antagonizing muddle of Whigs, Democrats, Republicans, Radicals and Communists.—Indeed, it is now even impossible for the most experienced statesmen to discover the position, anticipate the action, or define the policy of the Convention itself, or any one or more of its various members, except the common work of ousting the present incumbent. In it were blended all parties, without uniting any two. It sought to amalgamate all interests, without securing proper guarantees for any one. It crystalized all conceivable vagaries, without harmonizing a single ingredient. From such an uncommon and unauthorized combination resulted the nomination of Mr. Greeley.

It becomes the people of Virginia to consider well the claims which Mr. Greeley has or can assert to their support. The nomination by such a Convention needs an indorsement to be derived from and sustained by the antecedent acts of the nominee."

Mr. Gilmer, after reviewing Mr. Greeley's expressions in favor of secession, and his subsequent denial of them, and declaring that his bailing Davis was only fair since he "urged Mr. Davis and his Southern friends to secede," goes on to say:

"One word as to the Baltimore Convention which is to assemble on the 9th July. The Conservative Press of Virginia are nearly a unit in urging the election of Mr. Greeley—some few await, with trembling solicitude, the action of the Baltimore Convention. With the result of that Convention I have nothing to do, nor do I await its action with the slightest anxiety. I will say, however, if that Convention accepts the result of the Cincinnati Convention, it will, by the act, wipe out the record of their past history, and place their unenviable attitude of party vagrants—covertly seeking the protection of their bitterest enemy—and will forever bury the principles on which their great leaders, in the past, have so long and bravely maintained their creed, developed their policy and honored their party. What! the Democratic Party, as a party, to nominate Horace Greeley? To do so would for all time fix the sting of disability in their future action, and forever extinguish the light of truth on their past history, as it would cover the tombs of their great dead with the sad drapery of a nation's curse. But as to this, mournful as it may be, I am merely a passive looker-on. I may, however, be allowed to express the hope, with becoming modesty, that neither the manhood, the tried courage, the deep convictions, and then the cherished principles of the Democratic party will be purchased, the consideration being a "mess of pottage," so distastefully served up, in the flesh pots of Egypt."

"A few closing words as to the grounds on which I shall advocate the re-election of Gen. Grant. In the immediate future there are, in my opinion, severe trials, in Federal, State, interstate and international affairs, which will need in the Executive of the Federal Government a man endowed with high national courage, a stubborn will, iron nerves and recognized bravery; one who will be firmer as danger thickens around us, sterner as fresh troubles gather around us, one who obeys the laws, as regularly passed, because he recognises the majesty of the people, and scorns to seek popularity by catering to the popular prejudices of the hour, and is too resolute to waver even under the bitter personal denunciations of many of the ablest leaders of his own party. I believe Gen. Grant to be such a man, and as such I shall support him.

In doing so I by no means wish to be understood as indorsing many of the acts of his past Administration, nor indeed shall I do so. It is to be hoped that the supporters of Mr. Greeley will be equally as frank.

I am aware of the censures to which I will be subjected. I count them as nothing. I shall meet them with courtesy and repeal them with manly firmness. They cannot be more severe than those heaped on me when, in 1860-'61, I denied the right and denounced the mad policy of secession, which, at that time, Mr. Greeley so warmly advocated and sanctimoniously pressed upon the American people."

Respectfully,
JOHN. H. GILMER.

The neatest thing in the suicidal line is to fill your mouth with gunpowder, and then chew upon percussion caps until the explosion comes. The kind of man who tries this never spoils the adjacent furniture with brains for obvious reasons.

THE following anecdote of the great and good HORACE is from a Democratic paper. We presume this is why the Democrats are so enthusiastic over him:

MR. GREELEY'S ADVICE TO A SCIENTIFIC COLORED GENTLEMAN.—We were sitting with Horace one afternoon in that little disreputable sanctum of his adjoining the counting room of the *Tribune*. The old gentleman was in one of his chronic conditions of grumble and discontent. He had that mealy appearance, so common to him, that made him resemble a blonde miller fresh from the dust of his flour mill, and was expressing his private opinion in a public and somewhat profane way, when a colored gentleman was announced. "Let him come in," roared the philosopher and an aged darkey, clad in broadcloth, gold rimmed spectacles, and a cane, headed with the [illegible]tal, stalked in.

"Mister Greeley, I believe, he inquired.

"Yes, I'm Mister Greeley: what do you want?" was the gruff response.

"Well sah," said old Ebony Specs, seating himself as he deposited his hat and cane on the floor—"Well, sah, I've been thinking that our race don't pay enuff attention to scientific pursuits, sah."

We saw the cloud gather on the intellectual Bohemian. It broke in thunder at that point. In a voice wherein were blended the shrill tones of a hysterical woman and the growl of a tiger, exclaimed;

"Scientific pursuits! you d—d old fool; you want a hoe handle and a patch of New Jersey—that's the scientific pursuit you want—Get out."

National Republican Platform.

The Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith appeals to its history, and announces its position upon the questions before the country:

1. During eleven years of supremacy it has accepted with grand courage the solemn duties of the times. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated 4,000,000 of slaves, decided the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage, Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it criminally punished no man for political offenses, and warmly welcomed all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased, with a firm hand, the resultant disorders of a great war, and initiated a wise and humane policy toward the Indians. The Pacific railroad and similar enterprises have been generally aided and successfully conducted, the public lands freely given to actual settlers, immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgment of the naturalized citizens' rights, secured from European Powers. A uniform national currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the national credit sustained under most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates.—The revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite annual large reductions of the rates of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during General Grant's Presidency at the rate of one hundred millions a year. Great financial crisis have been avoided and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land. Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably composed, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world.

This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future.

We believe the people will not intrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed chiefly of those who resisted every step of this beneficial progress.

2. Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor the Administration should admit of any discrimination in respect of citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

3. The recent amendments to the Constitution should be cordially sustained, because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can safely be intrusted only to the party that secured those amendments.

4. The National Government should seek to maintain honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

5. Any system of the civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of patronage and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity the essential qualifications for public position, with practically creating a life tenure of office.

6. We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies and demand that the national domain be set apart for free homes for the people.

7. The annual revenue, after paying the current debt, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal, and the revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, be raised by duties upon importation; the duties of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor, and promote the growth, industries, and prosperity of the whole country.

8. We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of an additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who, in the line of duty, became disabled, without regard to the length of service or the cause of such discharge.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European Powers concerning allegiance, "Once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the right to transfer allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the right of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Governments, and we urge continual careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

10. The franking privilege ought to be abolished and the way prepared for a speedy reduction in the rate of postage.

11. Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and the amplest for capital and for labor the creator of capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

12. We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an imperative duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot-box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

13. We denounce the repudiation of the public debt in any form or disguise as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payments.

14. The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble donation to the cause of freedom, their admission to the wider fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

15. We heartily approve the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

16. The Republican party propose to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and to the Federal Government. It disapproves of the resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or National Government.

17. It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship-building.

18. We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, the sound judgment, the practical wisdom, the incorruptible integrity and the illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant, have commended him to the heart of the American people, and with him at our head we stand to day upon a new march to victory.

A Family Paper

Which can be trusted and which is always full of interest, is a necessity of the times. Such a one is the

CHRISTIAN UNION,

The Unsectarian, Religious, Literary Family Newspaper, whose Editor is

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

IT HAS SOMETHING FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD, in matters of Religion, Morals, Politics, Literature, Art, Science, Agriculture, Poetry, News, Fiction for Young and Old, Truth for Everybody.

MR. BEECHER'S vigorous pen, in his Editorials and Star Papers, and Mr. Ellinwood's famed verbatim reports of the helpful Lecture Room Talks in Plymouth Church, are great attractions. Mr. Beecher is assisted by a large and able editorial staff.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

One Year Only $3.00

Send money by Postal Orders, Drafts, or Registered Letters.

☞ FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED. ☜

may 2 187-tf

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any

ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFCULT BREATHING
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.—It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty centsper bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT. CLEARSKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, SaltRheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substance like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterous drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. Sold by Druggists.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No 32 Warren Street, corner of Church Street, New York. Informations worth thousands will be sent you.

June 20 120-1y

THOMAS CONNOR,
BAR ROOM

N. E. corner of Mulberry and Nutt Sts.

Always on hand the best quality of Segars.

dec 14 157-1y